EUROPEAN ISSUES.

THE RECENT SORTIES FROM PARIS.

PRESSIAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH -LOSS OF THE WURTEMBERGERS-DUCKOT STILL HOLDING HIS POSITION EAST OF THE MARNE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 5, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Vermailtee writes on the 2d inst. : "The fighting on the 30th was as hard as any in the whole war. The French consider it a partial triumph, because they took 100 German prisoners and occupied positions for in advance of their former line of outposts. In the sortic between the Seine and Marne, the French had an overwhelming force. The Würtembergers lost 700 men, but retook much of the lost ground. The prisoners taken were Saxons. The French sortie comprised four whole divisions. No efforte could wholly drive them back."

ALL QUIET ON SUNDAY—PRUSSIAN LOSSES—SEVEN CANNON CAPTURED FROM THE FRENCH ON FRIDAY.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 5, 1870. Advices from Paris have been received up to a late hour on Sunday night. There had been no further attempt to force the Prussian lines. The French before Vincennes have been reënforced. The French have been driven from Chevilly and have abandoned Champigny-sur-Marne. They are now massing near Creteil. The cold is intense, and the troops suffer severely from exposure.

The losses sustained by the Saxons in the battles around Paris, from Nov. 30 to Dec. 2, are estimated at about 1,800 men. Four regiments of the Saxon forces, the 164th, 106th, 107th, and 108th, lost 15 officers killed and 63 wounded. The total number of French prisoners taken was about 3,000.

The total loss sustained by the Würtemberg troops to the battle of the 2d inst. is officially reported to be 848 killed and wounded. In the fight of Friday Gen. Treskow's division took

from the French seven guns. They also captured 1,800 prisoners, including one general and two other THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE DEFEATED.

SPLENDID SUCCESSES OF PRINCE PREDERICK CHARLES-VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF THE

PRUSSIANS-ORLEANS EVACUATED BY PALA-Lownov, Monday, Dec. 5, 1870. The Prussian forces made a combined attack on the Army of the Loire on Saturday, which resulted m the French being driven from their intrenchments, near Artenay, with the loss of two cannon. The French forces then concentrated in Orleans, but

the Prussians demanding the surrender of the city, Gen. Paladines withdrew to the south bank of the Loire to save Orleans from being bombarded. The following official announcement of this disaster to the French arms has been published in Tours * Gen. D'Aurelles de Paladines, on the night of the 3d of December, advised the Government of the necessity of evacuating Orleans, and retreating to

the left bank of the Loire. The Government, however, was of opinion that it would be better to hold firm at Orleans; but Gen. Paladines reiterating his views of the necessity for a retreat the Government ecincided in his views. "At noon, on the 4th of December, Gen. De Pala-

dines telegraphed to the Government that he had changed his opinion, and that he would hold Orleans. Therenpon M. Gambetta started to go to Orleans, but when near La Chapelle his train was fired upon by Prussian cavalry, and Gambetta returned to Tours, where he found a dispatch from Gen. Pelliers, an nouncing that the enemy had demanded the evacuation of Orleans under a threat that they would bombard the place, and that Pellieres had agreed in the name of Gen. de Paladines to comply with the demand. Accordingly the marine batteries were spiked, the powder destroyed, and at midnight the Prussians occupied Orleans, Dispatches from the Chief of the Corps d'Armee announce that the retreat was made in good order, but no dispatches have since been received from Gen. De Paladines."

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

ANOTHER GARIBALDIAN VICTORY-THE FRENCH VIGOROUSLY POLLOWING UP THEIR SUCCESS BETROGRADE MOVEMENT OF THE PRUS-SIANS IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 8, 1870. Fighting occurred on Saturday and Sunday near Autun, between Gen. Garibaldi's forces and those of the Prussians under Gen. Werder, between the villages of Autun, in the Department of Saone et Loire and Arnay le Due, in the Department of Cote d'Or. The French were successful, and Gen. Cremer is now actively pursuing the flying Prussians.

The Prussian army operating in the North of France is retreating toward Rheims. Gen. Manteuffel is in Rouen.

It is rumored that Erlanger is storing vast quantities of provisions at Havre for the inhabitants of Paris when the siege is over. The Germans say that at Beaune they fought with only 11,000 men against a French force of 38,000.

TOURS.

FRENCH VIEWS OF A PAROLE-THE SPI

BUSINESS.

IPROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Tours, Nov. 16 .- We are anxiously expecting a great battle between Orleans and Paris, but there of exploits of the Francs-tireurs in various parts of the country. The formation of the corps of France-tireurs of Bt. Louis, consisting entirely of gentlemen with four quarterings, must tend to redeem this most important acriliary force from the obloquy thrown on them abroad by those who, on insufficient information, have endeavored to brand them as scum of the earth, thieves,

A M. Angel de Miranda, aliae Vallejo, an editor of the ulois, has sent to the Tours papers an account of what he calls his "escape" from Mayence, which I only notice because of the views of the writer on the value of a parole, which I think lamentable, but which seem to pase mehallenged in France. He says that he is a Spaniard by birth, and that his real name is Vallejo, but that when it pleased him he went by his mother's name, Miranda. On October 11 he left Paris with a Spanish passport, a passport from Gen. Trochu, and a passport from Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, charged with the eare of Prussian interests during the war. These passports were viséd by the Prince Royal, who gave permission to M. Angel de Mira ida to continue his route he does not say for what place. He admits that the name of Miranda, by which he was exclusively known in Paris, was not upon the papers, but only his legal name of Vallejo, which doubtless did not give the Prince Royal s clue to his identity. At Versailles he appears to have been recognized. He was arrested, threatened to be shot, and sent a prisoner to Mayence, where he was confreed in a dungeen. Whether the arrest was justifiable er not is a question between the Prussian and Spanish Governments. I have none but ex parte evidence, and do not care to inquire. But the circum stances under which M. de Miranda left Mayence inter sat the whole world, and therefore I wish to direct attention to them. Whether rightly or wrongty, he was a prisoner of war, and confined in the enadel. He complained bitterly of this treatment, and in consequence of his complaints (so he says expressly) he was released at the end of two days, and allowed to lodge at large in the town on "signing an engagement such as is signed by French officers when they give their parole, that he would not leave Mayence." He remained thus on parole for 26 days; and then, "finding that the remonstrances of the Spanish Government in his favor had not obtained his Riberation, and hearing that he was likely to put in prison again," he took the advice of few friends to make himself easy in his conscience and escaped "at the risk of his life." This is M. de

Miranda's own story. If he has not made out for himself

the best case possible, so much the worse for him.

But on his own showing he had not the shadow of excuse for the flagrant breach of his parole. The alleged advice of friends in a case of conscience is a miserable plea indeed, for conduct as to which there cannot be opinions among honorable men all over the world. M. de Miranda, and they who condone his sophistry, do immense harm to humanity, because they justify the Prus gians in doubting the word of honor of a Frenchman (M. de Miranda is practically a Frenchman) and encourage them to inflict hardships upon officers and gentlemen who fall into their hands as prisoners which they would dly spare them.

Tours is swarming with spice: I do not mean Prussian spies, but old employée of M. Pietri, either on half-pay or out of work, and on the look out for a job. Many of them are well known by sight to Paris habitues. Some, I fancy, must be working almost as amateurs, from love of their old trade, and with searcely a hope of even long deferred remuneration. The tribe generally is tolerably well dressed and has plenty of pecket money. They buzz in and out of the principal cafes twenty times a day, evading when they can the inevitable question 'What will Monsieur call for!" but still frequently paying for actual consumption. They get inconven ently, often impudently, near to people who are talking, and do not scruple to look over the shoulder of anybody writing. Often they endeavor to serape acquainta under the pretext of joining in a conversation of genera sterest, or asking whether you are not a parti friend of M. Dupont of the Rue Scribe. When found out or suspected, they take a rebuff meekly, mutter some thing about their extreme sensitiveness on the point of honor, but look a little abashed, and avoid trying it on in the same quarter again. These gentry hang all day about the corners of streets abutting on Rue Rayale, and follow anybody, whose business in Tours they are not suffi-ciently informed. When they see their attentions are perceived they turn down the first side street and look carelessly into a shop, resigning the chase, very probably, to some colleague. In the neighborhood of the Archbishop's palace, the Prefecture, and the Hotel de Bordeaux, they abound day and night. M. Thiers goes to see nobody, and nobody goes to see M. Thiers without many reports being drawn up for the instruction of those presumed to be interested in his movements, and a constant watch is set upon visitors of M. Gambetta, I often wonder on what pies the many able-bodied men in the spy business escape the levy en masse. is true that exemptions on the ground of secret infir mittes leave a large margin. A great many of these people are very fussy about army tenders which they pretend to have made from purely patriotic motives, and they are loud in their denunciations of the official delays which prevent the country from profiting by their offers This class of spy would operate with more success in a great metropolis than in a little town like Tours, where what news there is spreads quickly. There are men here who came two menths ago about contract for cannon; then said they were negotiating with Manchester a great affair in breeches: afterward came out strong in the cern line; subsc quently took to saddlery, and still continue to petter about without even remembering their original story. Their occupation, which played a great part under the Empire, and does not readily resign itself to a more reputable means of livelihood, is now comparatively harmless. The Republican Government, I firmly believe, makes no use whatever of their services. The large sta now unemployed can no longer get a man imprisoned on a secret denunciation; but it must have accumulated at Tours alone a large stock of reports which are at the service of the highest bidder.

THE BLACK SEA TROUBLE.

EARL GRANVILLE'S ANSWER TO PRINCE GORT SCHAKOFF'S SECOND NOTE-THE WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIA'S ORIGINAL NOTE SUGGESTED-A CONFERENCE ACCEPTED CONDITIONALLY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 5, 1870 The following is the full text of Earl Granville's answer to the second note of Prince Gortschakoff. It is addressed to Sir A. Buchanan, British Embassador at St. Petersburg, and dated "Foreign Office,

SIR: The Russian Ambassador has read and given to me a copy of a dispatch of Prince Gortschakeff of the date of 8-20th November. It is not necessary for Her Majesty's Government to recur to the impor tant question of international law raised by the circular of Prince Gortschakoff, as they have nothing to add to the declaration on that subject which they have already made.

His Excellency has been good enough to appeal to my knowledge of facts which, his Excellency states, prevented that consultation and agreement with other parties to the treaty, which Russia would have preferred. I am aware that suggestions for Congresses to settle ether European questions have been made and not adopted. It has also been stated to me that intimations have been given to some of my predecessors that in the case of certain contingencice-which, however, have never occurred-such as the possession of the Principalities by Austri sia would feel bound to question some of the pro visions of the treaty of 1856.

But I am ignorant of any occasion on which Rusin-the party most interested-has proposed in any way to this country that a relaxation of the treaty should be taken into consideration. I cannot, there fore, admit that the Imperial Government can justify this proceeding by the failure of efforts which have never been made.

The courteous language in which Prince Gortschakoff's dispatch is written, his assurances of the manner in which he would have preferred to open this question, and his declaration of the strong desire for a confirmation of good relations between the two nations as particularly important at this time, encourage her Majesty's Government in the belief that the obtsacle to such relations will be removed.

They observe that his Excellency describes the declaration which has been made by Russia, as an abrogation of a theoretical principle without imme diate application. If these words are to be construed into an announcement that Russia has formed and stated her own opinion of her rights, but has no intention of acting in conformity with it without due concert with the other Powers, they go far to close the controversy in which the two Governments have been engaged."

Her Majesty's Government have no objection accept the invitation which has been made by Russia to a conference, upon the understanding that it assemble without any foregone conclusion as to its result. In such a case, Her Majesty's Government will be glad to consider, with perfect fairness and the respect due to a great and friendly Power, any pro posals which Russia may have to make.

You will read and give a copy of this dispatch to Prince Gortschakoff. I am, &c., GRANVILLE. THE DISCUSSION IN THE CONFERENCE TO BE

CONFINED TO THE BLACK SEA QUESTION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG!

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 5, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Peath telegraphs, 4th inst.: "Austria has Russia's positive assurance that all stipulations in the Paris treaty concerning the freedom of the Danube shall be

maintained. The discussion in the London Confer

ence will be confined to the question de the Black

Sea neutralization." THE ANSWER TO BARON VON CUST—THE SULTAN CONFIDENT OF PEACE—RUSSIAN JOURNALS DENGUNCED IN MOSCOW. LONDON, Monday, Dec. 5, 1870.

The reply of Russia to Baron von Beust's last note has been received in Vienna. It is identical with the answer made by Gortschakoff to Earl Granville. The proposal of a conference and the granting of furloughs to Russian soldiers removes the apprehensions of the Turkish Government in regard to the

maintenance of peace. The journals of Moscow denounce in strong terms the Prussian press for their silence in regard to the Treaty of Paris.

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

The Treasurer of the German Patriotic La-dies' Fair, held in Brooklyn, reports the total proceeds, \$27,912 41; net proceeds, \$25,690 62.

Two pianos, a parlor organ, a shawl, and pleture, left from the German Patriotic Ladies Pair heli in this city, will be disposed of by a lottery at Lader kranz Hall, to-morrow night.

Emil Sauer, Treasurer of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this city, reports subscriptions since last report, \$3,728.82; total subscriptions, \$202,500.32; remittances to Berlin, \$190,548.75; sundry expenses, \$863.01; passagges of surgeons sent to the German army, \$4,688.76; uncollected, \$700; cash, \$5,209.82.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE CROWN BY THE DUKE OF AOSTA—WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 8, 1870. The Dake of Aosta has formally accepted the Spanish Crown, tendered to him by the Spanish delegation now in Plerence. The Duke, in receiving the Crow congratulated them on the fact that Spain had succeed reconciling order with liberty. He promised to main tain the constitutional traditions of his family, and be lieved that his conduct would be such that all partie rould admit his honesty of purpose,

It is said to be the intention of the Duke to return to Spain with the Spanish delegation.

CASTELAR ON THE CANDIDATURE OF THE DUKE OF AOSTA.

In reply to Prim's speech in the Cortes, inroducing the Aosta candidature, Castelar moved a of censure. He commenced by remarking they had all heard the pitiful relation given by Gen. Prim of his steps through all the Courts of Europe. He passed on thus:

"Now, then, to the candidature. Measuring the grandeur of the point as compared to my weak forces, if my
conscience did not impel me, I would remounce my thankless task. The present situation of Spain may be summed
up in one graphic description—substitution of the personal policy of Gen. Prim for the dynastic policy of
landella II. This has brought on a series of evils—in the
interior, chaos; in the exterior, war. If I were given to
recriminations, there would new spring from my lips the
records of the countless times I have prophesied that the
attempt to secure a forcign King would result in a fearful catastrope. Bad were my presentiments, but far sadder has been the reality I Oh, when I hear the lamentations of widows and orphans—when I contemplate the
ruins of the cities descroyed—when I feel the beat of the
fires which send up clouds of blood into the air, filled
with tear—when I see half a million of unburied corpsee
exhaling pestilence from their remains, and Paris, the
great capital of mankind, threatened, like Rome, by
Alaric—I cannot comprehend, you Monarchical Ministers
of Spain, how it is you have not disappeared from view,
buried beneath the weight of your own remores." through all the Courts of Europe. He passed on thus:

The orator went on to say that the origin of all their evils consisted in their trying to produce a Monarchica State, while the revolution had really produced a Repub-Bean State.

Of course Castelar did not omit allusion to Maximilian of Mexico. Here he brought his impassioned aloquene into full play :

of Mexico. Here he brought his impassioned elequence into full play:

"I will present to Gen. Prim an example he ought to recollect as to how diplomatic monarchies exist. The monarchieal diplomacy of Europe saw with horror in America, a land without a king, as they see now with horror another land on this sade of the ocean without a king. That land is called New Spain, and this land is called Old Spain. In both Gen. Prim had a promment part to discharge. An Illustrious Prince of the House of Hapsburg went to seak himself on that throne, elevated thereto by European diplomacy, behind the back of the great North American Republic, then compromised in a frightful war. As now the Republic of France is also compromised in a frightful war. A woman of great heart and grand intelligence accompanied the Prince to Mexico. What a tragedy! Acschylus and Shakespeare have not written better. In a few years that Emperor—his heart pierced by Republican balls—was a cospse; and that Empress—her heart pierced by bittar grief—became worse than a corpse, became used [sensation]. Oh, you may give to a monarch a great people over whom to rule, a great crown to wear, the Pralace of Madrid in which to dwell, the throne of San Pernando for a footstoe, glorious records to flater his pride, magical seats in the heart of the Guadarrams mountains, or by the banks of the majestic river immortalized by Garcilaso, to recruit his frame, the Spanish glories as mottoes for his shield, and the Escorial for his tomb, but beyond all these grandeurs, bined to the shadow of Gen. Prim—he will see floating those two figures of the Euperor and Empress of Mexico, like the two figures of the Euperor and Empress of Mexico, like the two figures of the Inferno of Dante, shedding rivers of tears and rivers of blood, and teaching by their sad example, how, under the same antecedents, the same catastrophes are repeated/in the pages of history."

With Gen. Prim Castelar was very severe. He said: "What they were trying to bring would not be the king of the nation,

a little display of oratery and Spanish national price as the same time.

"This great sontiment (independence) is the creative fire of our nationality. All our provinces experience in the same degree their famaticism for Spanish independence. The Basques believe themselves sprung from their soil like their traces; they give to their dialect the antiquity of man, and they giory in never having mixed their blood with other blood. The Cantabrians and the Asturians record that they were the last to animit to the ancient Casars and the first to declare war against the modern Casars. The Gallegoe know that their slings dispersed the Normans and their pikes rescued Portugal. To all our people their great survoes are their great guerrilleres. Madrid cell-bastes its Dea d Mayo. Andalucis points to the pikes rescued Portugal. To all our people their great surrors are their great guerrilleres. Madrid celebrates its Dos de Mayo. Andulucia points to the mountain of Las Navas and to the cities of Ballen and Cadiz as its artistic jewels. Valencia guards the memory of its Segunta; Aragon of its Zaragoza, and Catalenia of its Gerona. When other nations suffer—the Ruesians in Moscow, the Freueh in Paris—Fichte exciting the Germans against Napoleou, and Victor Hugo exciting the Freueh against King William, and Byron with the lyre in one hand and the sword of Leonidas in the other defending Greece against the Turks—all, all turn their eyes the cover courts, and notating those who fight for their rein one hand and the sword of Leonidas in the other de-fending Greece against the Turks—all, all turn their eyes to our country, and pointing those who light for their re-spective nations to our smoking rains, show them how to overthrow their conquerors, and how to light and die for their country. [Loud applause]. And you are going to give to this land a foreign king ! If Spain does not struggle against this before consenting to such ignominy we shall weep for Spain, and we shall mourn, like mo-therless children, for the most characteristics virtues of our race will have died, and the spirit of our country will have become extinguished in the world."

THE SURRENDER OF SPAIN.

Land of unconquered Pelayo! land of the Cld Campea Sea girdled mother of men! Spain, name of glory and

Cradle of world-grasping Emperors, grave of the reckless

How art thou fallen, my Spain! how art thou sunk at this hour!

Once thy magnanimous sons trod, Evictors, the portals of

Once the Pacific waves rushed, joyful thy banners For it was Trajan that carried the battle-flushed eagles

Cortes that planted thy flag, fast by the uttermost see

Hast then forgetten these days illumined with glory and honor, When the far isles of the sea thrilled to the tread

When every land under Heav'n was flecked by the shade of thy banner-When every beam of the sun flashed on thy conquering steel f

Then through red fields of slaughter, through death and defeat and disaster. Still flared thy banner aloft, tattered but free from

Now to the upstart Savoyard thou bendest to beg for How the red flush of her shame mars the proud beauty

of Spain! Is the red blood run cold that boiled by the Xenil and Darro ! Are the high deeds of the sires sung to the children no

on the dun hills of the North hast thou heard of no plow boy Pizarro 1 Roams no young swine-herd Cortes, hid by the Tagu

Once again does Hispania bend low to the yoke of the stranger! Once again will she rise, flinging her gyves in the sea

Princeling of Piedmont! unwitting thou weddest with doubt and with danger. King over men who have learned all that it costs to be

ITALY.

THE MINISTERIAL REPORT-AFFAIRS IN ROME-SEIZURE OF THE QUIRINAL. PPROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

NAPLES, Nov. 13 .- I had just posted my last letter when the Ministerial report was published, which was presented to the King on proposing to dissolve the Chambers. It is a week old now, but will bear some observations, as it may be taken to be the political programme on which the Government presents itself to the country. Of course the opposition journals pick holes in it, as, indeed, they do in everything which emanates from Ministers, showing that a really honest opposition to principles is not yet understood in Ifaly. A want of presion and definiteness is complained of, but any man of sense ought to know that in an extensive programme embracing many subjects it is impossible to enter details. All that should be expected in such a document is that it should show the color of the policy of the Gov-

ernment, which will hereafter be developed at the proper time and in the proper place. It is too long to translate, and a brief resumé will content your readers. The status of the Percent will content your readers. of the Pope is the first point touched upon, as it is in fact the most important at the present moment. Ministers endeavor to show that in all they have done they have only carried out the policy of Count Cavour as conse erated by Parliament in the following terms: "The mamber, on hearing the declarations of the Ministry confident that the dignity, the decorum, and the inde-pendence of the Pontiff and the liberty of the church will be assured, the application of the principle of non-intervention carried out, and that Rome, ac claimed as capital by national opinion, will be united to Italy, pass to the order of the day." "This is the politea which has inspired the greal national party, says the programme, "since 1861. The impatience and agitation of the Italians were becoming so alarming that action was a necessity, and the army entered Rome. Two objects now remain to be accomplished—first, to give the pane the benefit of all the institutions of progre and liberty which are enjoyed by the rest of Italy econdly, to respond to the confidence of Europe and the expectations of the Catholic world by giving to the church that full liberty which in the famous formula of Count Cavour is the correlative of civil liberty These principles will be developed in a law hereafterward to be discussed, and the Council of Ministers entreat his Majesty to make a solemn appeal to the nation. The questions to be brought before the Chambers will be renfered graver by the necessity of changing the capital Nor will the liberty of the church, the independence of the Pontiff, and the reform of public administration be the only topics for consideration. The finances of the state, the condition and the constitution of the army, and the necessities of public instruction must also be discussed." This, it must be confessed, is a pretty long bill of fare; so long, indeed, that it would have been in possible for any Government to enter into details as to the mode in which it intends to treat all the questions to be discussed." The publication of this programme has set the whole Italian world in motion, and so far as I can perceive at present there seems to be a better appreciation of the value of an electoral vote. Hitherto elections have awakened an interest only in a few, who have decided everything in their own way; but during the last five years people have been at school and have learned that they bold their liberties in their own hands, and are no longer the puppets of an irresponsible sovereign. It is of good augury, too, that the President of the Council has sent a circular to the Préfets, enjoining upon them the strictest impartiality-an order somewhat necessary as the influence of the local authorities has been too frequently employed to secure certain results. The elections for this Parliament promise, therefore, to be conducted under more favorable auspices. portant Southern Pacific Railroad bill.

solved in Rome, though not without strong expression of national displeasure. I have already told you that the Pathers were permitted to retain a portion of the Collegio Romano, and they actually opened their school on the 5th inst. This was considered by the Romans to be un peu trop forf, and a demonstration was the consequence. On Sunlay evening, the 6th inst., a crowd of respectably dressed persons, to the number of about 2,000, assembled in the Piazza di Venezia, and with a flag preceding them, and bearing torches, marched through the Corso to the Piazzi di Colonna. "Down with the Jesuits," "Death to Jesuits.""We insist on freedom of instruction and the suppression of the religious corporation," with many other eries, were uttered, when afpolice agent ordered them to disperse in the name of the law. Some, however, went to the Viceregal Palace, and a young student, who was soon after liberated, was arrested for shouting "Dewn with La Marmora," "Down with the Consorteria." Order was at last restored by a guard of Bersaglieri and police, the crowd, however, declaring that if the Jesuit schools were reopened they would repeat their demonstration on the next day. This was prevented by the timely announcement that the schools were to be closed, and, as they had been reopened without the permission of the authorities, such a step was strictly legal, and did not prejudge the general question of the suppression of the order. It has been decided, too, that the Collegio Romano is public property, so that the removal of its present occupants is only a question of time-no great hardship for a body who have three or four other nouses in Rome. A very unpleasant discussion, therefore, which occasioned much agitation, and led to the threatened resignation of the Giunta, has been settled, and public opinion has, no doubt, had much to do in bringing about such a solution. It may admit of a question whether it is prodent to defer the execution of wise and necessary measures until public feeling has shown taelf in a somewhat illegal manner, still more so amon tional remedies. There are many subjects, however, of extreme delicacy to be handled in Rome, that of the treatment of so powerful a body as the Jesuits being one, and it may be that the Government required such support as could be derived from the expression of public ppinion. But I predicted some time since that de strations would become at last semething more than a puisance, and would be put down by Gen. La Marmora Thus, on the occasion noted in this letter, the Guard of Public Security interfered, and, lastly, the Bersaglierithe Romans to desist from further demonstrations, as contrary to the law of public security. A yet more pow erful agent will be the weather, which has brought with it a deluge of rain, and will, no doubt, be as influential

His Majesty has, I am glad to say, found a house a

The Jesuit difficulty, as it may be called, has been re

inet, and will come and occupy it on the last day of the month. It really was disgraceful that the King of United Italy should be compelled to run about and look for odgings, as it were, in his own capital-absolutely prohibited from entering one house, politely refused anothe and so, no doubt, the Italians felt it. This knotty ques tion, too, has been settled, and the King of Italy will oscupy the truly regal palace of the Quirinal. There was a question as to whether it was an Apostolic or a Royal Palace. The latter view has been taken of it—the Quirinal was the Summer residence of the Sovereign, therefore public property; and as Victor Emanuel is now happily substituted for the Pope-King, he enters by right into the Quirinal. It was taken possession of formally on the 9th inst., the retention of the keys by His Holiness being a difficulty easily overcome, I have no doubt. There is promise of a magnificent display when the King of Italy enters Rome. His Majesty is to be accompanied by every member of the Royal family, and the diplomatic body in Florence have been invited also to be present. As to those in Rome, having been accredited by their respective Governments to the Pope-King, now politically defunct, they may also be said to have ceased to exist. At all events, the occasion would be opportune for any Governmen favorable to Papal pretensions, if such can be found, to protest. It will be seen, too, whether His Holiness will leave Rome on the entrance of one whom he, no doubt, regards as an impious usurper. Such a step has been continually threatened under certain circumstances; but as it was not taken when the city was captured, or when the Pichiscitum was voted, I am disposed to think that His Heliness will not quit his magnificent residence in the Vatican to become a wanderer, and a supplicant for the sympathies of apparently a very unsympathizing world. To use a common phrase, His Holiness may go farthe and fare worse, and prudence would counsel him to remain in safe and comfortable quarters in the Vatican. As to whether he is at liberty to leave Rome, the question has been asked and answered more than once. The Pope is not under the slightest control in his movements, and may leave by rail or steamer for any spot, or on any fine morning he may choose, though the Italian Government would regret such a resolution. In his own palace, too, he enjoys the same freedom, and receives numerous visitors, many of whom fought against the Italian army, and all of who are opposed to the Italian Government. It is worse than puerile, therefore, to represent Plus IX. as being deprived of his freedom; if a prisoner, be is a self-constituted one. The position which will be contemplated at the end of the month will, however, be a remarkable one. The Quirinal will look across the Tiber to the Vatican, and the Vatican will cast many an angry glance at the Quirinal—each will hold a Sovereign, the one Spiritual, the other Political; but there will be no intercourse between them. The Pope, it is said, has always had a tendernes for Victor Emanuel, who, as is generally believed, has an immense reverence for the Church and its Spiritual Head. I am disposed to think, therefore, that it will be the cause of mutual regret should complete silence be observed between the two Courts-at all events, it will be a necessary violation of all the conventionalities. It is impossible to imagine a stronger contrast than

that which now exists between the present and the past aspect of Rome. All is life and activity, bordering nearly upon license, and, as was the case in Naples after the revolution of 1860, the spirit of association is strong. The Romans are forming clubs-or "cercles," as they are called -for every possible object-political, scientific, and lite rary. It is the necessary result of newly-acquired lib erty, and one cannot help reflecting how much intelligence, social amelioration, and social happiness have peen sacrificed in times past to the jealous vigilance o sacerdotal Government, which forbade all associations except under absurd or impossible conditions. I per seive that in one association of a purely artistic charac ter an officer was appointed as inspector of character and conduct. I need not say that he has been relieved

from the duties of espionage. At present, you may well imagine, electioneering of the order of the day, and great shown by all parties. The moderates, however, have a preponderating influence in Rome, and as the members proposed for the new Giunta are old, tried liberals, men of all classes, and temperate in their views, so it is to be hoped will be the case with the five Deputle who are to be chosen to represent the capital. I must confess, however, to some astonishment that in a population of between two and three hundred thousand souls, there are not more than 7,428 electors registered. How is this to be explained 1 As the registers had not, however, been posted, we have yet to know how many persons

may demand to have their names inserted. The elections and the speedy arrival of the King of course absorb public attention. A commission for making preparations for the royal visit was appointed on Friday last, and with the great facilities for decorative display possessed by Rome something unusually magnificent may be expected. that the Jesuit question and that of the Quirinal have been decided, people go on quietly enough. It seems that the Fathers had permission to give instruction in Theology and other kindred subjects to ecclesiastics and members of foreign colleges, but not content with this they received also lay students; hence the closing of their schools. Little contentions sometimes arise just sufficient to show the temper and character of the people. As, for instance, a priest in St. Nicola de l'Arcione who has been for some time inveighing against the kingdom of Italy was compelled by his audience to leave the pulpit and make a hasty retreat. Again, a holy friar, who disputed the affections of some fair damsel with a young man, endeavored to shoot his rival. At the cries of th was hurried off to prison. These are, however, matters

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION-PROSPECTS OF IMPORTANT MEASURES NOW PENDING-NEW LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED.

Washington, Dec. 5 .- The important legislation now pending before Congress, or likely to be brought up for action during the session, may be classified I. Measures for the restoration of American commerce.

II. A further reduction of Internal Revenue Taxation. III. Attempts to make changes in the Tariff laws. IV. Some legislation to secure a resumption of specia

payments within the next year. V. A General Amnesty bill. VI. A great number of projects for subsidizing Western railroads with grants of public lands, including the im

There must also be mentioned, as subjects for debate, if not for action, the San Domingo Purchase, the Abolition of the Franking Privilege, Civil Service Reform, the Canadian Fishery Question, the Georgia Senatorial Question, a proposed increase of the Navy, and a mass of unfinished work of last session in the way of claims and other legislation of minor interest; and all this is, of course, in adjtion to the regular annual Appropriation bills, the discussion and passage of which is imperative. The most important measure under the first heading is the bill to admit foreign-built vessels to American registry when owned by American citizens, which was intro

duced into both Houses in pursuance of the reco dation in the special message sent in by the President in the closing hours of the last session. In its present shape the operations of the bill are limited to six is from the date of its passage, and it can be called up at once in either House. Its supporters say that the measure is stronger now than it was last s that they then could have carried it through the House by a majority of 30, had they had a day's more time. It will be strongly opposed by Judge Kelley and others as an attack upon the vital principle of protection. The numerous steamship subsidy bills do not appear to have a very hrilliant prospect. They will be skillfully lobbied, however, and if their managers combine and consolidate, instead of fighting each other as they did last Summer, some of the more deserving may succeed.

Another modification of the Internal Revenue laws, for the purpose of further reducing the income of the Government, is understood to be favored by Gen. Schenck and other members of the Ways and Means Committee. The General does not intimate what changes he intends to propose, but says it is too early to go into details e his Committee have met and compared views.

There will certamly be a great deal of Tariff agitatio this Winter; but it is not likely to result in any new legislation. We shall only have a skirmish of words preceding the actual battle, which promises to be the great event of the XLIId Congress. The "Revenue Reformers," knowing they will be stronger in the next Congress than in this, will probably content themselves with speech-making and pletting to centrol the organization of the next House. There is good ground to hope for the adoption of legis-

lation to enable the Government and the banks to take the short remaining step necessary to reach a resumption of specie payments. The feeling is igeneral among the best men in Congress that resumption can easily be accomplished within a year, and that it should be done before the opening of the next Presidential campaign, as the crowning good work of the Republican party. A conference on this subject of the leading members of the Finance Committees of both Houses is already talked of. The prospects of the passage of a General Amnesty bill are better than ever before. Many members who six months ago, were in favor of continuing disqualifical

tions indefinitely, now frankly say that they have changed their views, and believe that the time has come to give the finishing stroke to the work of reconstruction; thus settling the whole matter, so that it will play no part in the politics of the future. If the present Congress refuses to do this, it will be the earliest action of the next.

The strong ground taken by both parties, during the recent canvass, in opposition to further grants of land for the benefit of corporations, has produced such a marked effect upon the mind of Congress that the prospects of the numerous railroad bills which slipped so easily through the Senate last session are exceedingly black. There are about a dozen on the Speaker's table and twice as many more in the Committee on Public Lands. The Committee is favorable to most of them, providing the roads to sell the land to actual settlers at an average price of \$2 50 an acre; but the House is less favorably disposed than the Committee. No railroad land grant bill appears to have any chance, with the single exception of the Southern Pacific, which has a strong backing from men who oppose all other grants, and support this solely because of the important national character of the

As to the San Domingo purchase, it is, as yet, upsafe to predict the result of a reconsideration of the treaty. There will be some talk and no action about the Frank ing Privilege. No Civil Service bill will be passed, although several members who lost their nominations, last Fall, solely on account of dissatisfaction with their distribution of Federal patronage, are ready to change front on the question, convinced, by sad experience, of their folly. The Pishery Question is one for resolutions and speech-making, and, finally, for Executive rather than Congress action. The question of building iron-clads to atrengthen our navy, and of properly arm ing our forts, many of which are reported by the Chi of Ordnance to be defenseless for want of heavy guns, will come up in connection with the Appropriation bills. Altogether, we may look for an interesting, but not an exciting, session. A considerable number of members go back to private life on the 4th of March, and naturally take less interest in public affairs as their terms of office draw to a close. This fact, together with the general lull in politics, will make a quiet session, devoted to finishing

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE

originating new measures.

the uncompleted work of last session, more than to

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5 .- Attorney-General Akerman, on Saturday afternoon, heard the argument, by James H. Storrs of New-York, counsel of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, upon the question of the obligation of the Company to pay the interest on the the obligation of the Company to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of its railroad. The counsel took the ground that the Company is not under any obligation to pay any interest on these bonds until their maturity, except from the specific sources of revenue expressly set aside for that purpose, and asserted that the United States will be a great gainer, not only by the saving in freights and in carrying the mails, but in an enhanced value of public lands, and in the increase of tarable property. That by the set of Congress of 1864, amending the act of 1862, Congress provided that only one-laif, instead of the whole of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by the Companies should be required to be applied to the payment of those bonds, principal and interest, and that the law so stands at the present time.

FALL OF A BUILDING IN CINCINNATI-FOUR MEN KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5 .- Part of the west wall a new edifice now building by the Cincinnati Gas or a new comes now building by the channat one and Coke Company was blown down, yesterday, burying five carpenters, at work on the third floor. John Daner of Cincionati and Henry Willinghoff of Covington were of cincionati died that she willinghoff of Covington were of Cincinnati died in a few minutes, and John Steiniger of Cincinnati died shortly after reaching the hospital.

— Plume was seriously injured, and John Wolynder was slightly hurk

PORTER'S LETTER.

THE ADMIRAL'S APOLOGY TO THE PRESIDENT THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE DOCUMENT ACKNOWL-EDGED-A REBUKE TO THE PUBLISHERS OF

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 5-Admiral Porter has ent to President Grant the following letter in regard to

the criticisms of the latter in his letter recently printed. Gen. Grant is said to have remarked, on reading the Admiral's letter to Secretary Welles, that it made him lose

Gen. Grant is said to have remarked, on reading the Admiral's letter to Secretary Welles, that it made him lose his faith in human nature:

"MR. PRESIDENT: My first impulse on reading the letter published in The New-York World was to go to you at once and pronounce it a fabrication, for as such I considered it; but, as it purported to have been written six years ago, and published by a person who once held a prominent position under the Government, I determined to ascertain fully if I had ever indited such a letter before addressing you on the subject. Neither myself nor my secretary, who has served with me eight years, could recall to our recollection any circumstance of the kind. I could not conceive that I had uttered sentiments I know I never feit, and which are so at variance with those that I have uniformly expressed toward you. The letter, it appears, was a private one; and vindictive must have been the heart of the man that could be guilty of so grave a breach of confidence; and depraved indeed must be the character who, to gratify his mischievous instincts, could make public a confidential letter, written, perhaps, under scrate excitement, and at this distant day not even remembered. It seems like a poor return for your uniform confidence and kindness to me; and I am too glad that I remember wothing connected with the letter.

At about the date of the letter I had passed through a long and fatiguing contest with Fort Fisher, and my numerous fleet was almost overpowered by the elements. I saw the coveted prize within my grasp and then slip from me. For another month I had to battle with the storms of Winter, anchored on an open coast, with the responsibility of that large fleet on my hands, and my numerous fleet was almost overpowered by the elements. I have no resoluction of it any more than I would have of other passing circumstances of six years ago. When several persons have at different times informed me that a letter would be published in which I had abused ten. Grant, I treated the matter with in

rever heard of.

I regret exceedingly the loss of your friendship, and do not hesitate to disapprove the sentiments of which, I suppose, I must hear the odium. They appear in a letter of which I have no recollection. They are so different from the sentiments I always express toward yourself and the galiant officers of our army, and are so inconsistent with all my antecedents, that I scarcely consider them entitled to a moment's thought.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your bedient servant.

DAVID D. PORTER, Admirat.

To the President.

THE ADMIRAL'S VISIT TO GEN. GRANT-EX-PLANATION OF THE LETTER-PORTER STILL THE FRIEND OF GRANT-WAR DIARY OF THE ADMIRAL-LAUDATION OF GRANT.

A Washington correspondent of The Boston Post relates the scene that occurred when Admiral Porter met the President after the publication of his Welles letter. The President was surrounded by his Secretaries, and ex-Secretary Borie was also present. At the Admiral's entrance the President laid down the letter, and expressed his disbelief in its authenticity : "I don't think the Admiral wrote it; but, if so, the assertions are un-warranted." Admiral Porter approached the President, was received cordially by him, and said: "Mr. President, you have read that letter, I suppose !" An affirmative answer was given, when the Admiral continued: "Well, I don't know whether I wrote it or not, but if I did it must have been under circumstances that any officer, with 140 vessels under his command, and with many difficulties to encounter, would have written. I will not be surprised at your being angry. However, it will not change my personal friendship for you, let your course be what it may."

The President was greatly surprised at the Admiral's virtual acknowledgment. Ex-Secretary Borie is a warm friend of Porter, and urged him to sign and publish a disclaimer at once. The Admiral declined to do so, and vaguely asserted that Gov. Hawley and ex-Secretary Welles were responsible for the mischief. Subsequently he wrote a letter of almost abject contrition to the President, admitting the authenticity of the letter, and plaintively adding that he is still the warm, sincere friend of Grant and will always remain so, no matter what course Gen. Grant may feel compelled to adopt in consequence of the publicity given his unfortunate and ill-considered

In conversation with friends the Admiral was still mere deprecating—even stigmatizing the letter as "add bad letter, although I wrote it myself." "But believe me," he continued ingenuously, "this has made me Grant's friend forever, let come of it what will." In addition to this severe repentance, the Admiral adds modest abnegation. He does not care for the place of Admiral, would be even content to leave the Navy, thereby aiding his own interests more than he can in the Navy.

Following this flood of repentant second-the comes a series of extracts-in The Washington Chronicle ---from the Admiral's diary, which presents photographic strictures of the current events of the war, supple mented by free etchings of the persons and people conspicuous in its management. Among these, Gen. Grant most prominent. In 1862 Porter met Grant, for the first time, at Cairo. The Admiral says:

"Capt. McAllister came to my end of the cabin, with a plain-looking man, dressed in a citizen's brown cost, with a velvet collar, and a pair of gray pantaloons. All his habitiments were covered with dust, and looked as if with a velvet collar, and a pair of gray pantaloons. All his habiliments were covered with dust, and looked as if they had traveled many a mile. Those clothes, seedy in the extreme, adorned the outer man of Gen. Ulysses Grant. Gen. Grant stood before me on that occasion the plainest, most unassuming man I ever beheld. Grant and Sherman had been two of my heroes ever since they operated together in Western Kentucky and Temessee. I had closely scrutinized their operations since the breaking out of the war. I made up my mind that there was more good generalship in these two mentan in any other two I had read of. In Grant I saw the hold-on, bull-dog courage that will tell in the long run against the best arranged tactics, provided numbers and all are equal; and in Sherman I beheld that genius that led to such achievements during the Rebellion. When introduced Grant took me man I beheld that genius that led to such achievements during the Rebellion. When introduced Grant took me quetly by the hand, as if I were an old acquaintance, with 'How are you, Admiral?' We sat down to talk with a wild duck and a bottle of champagne before us, neither of which Grant touched. While I was looking earnestly at Grant, trying to make out how much of the man there was under that plain exterior, the General was regarding me to see what amount of work there was under all the gilt buttons and gold lace with which the Navy Department had bedirened my coat."

Again the Admiral continues less familiarly.

Again, the Admiral continues less familiarly: "It is not my purpose to write a history of Gen. Grapt's military career. That will be done by abler pens than mine; but I intend to notice the personal character of a man who has achieved more in a military way than any other living general.

"A few days after my interview with Grant I met Ger.

iving general. lew days after my interview with Grant I met Gen. an, and I wrote to the Secretary of the Navy as follows:
"'Grant and Sherman together combine qualities pos-"Grant and enerman together common quanties pos-seased by no one general that ever lived; what one wants the other possesses, and these are the two men who will end this war, and be considered glorious soldiers when the generals of to-day are all forgotten." Mr. Welles has more than once called my attention to this remark."

The Admiral, after a compendious review of Grant and Sherman, retains his remaining admiration for the former, and writes :

" I often said, in the early part of the Rebellion, that "I often said, in the early part of the Rebellion, that these two Generals consider, had all the military ability that any one man ought to passess to make him a perfect general, and I sincerely believe that an army of 20,000 men under Sherman, with Grant as General-in-Chief, could destroy any army in the world of greatly superior numbers—Sherman, with his gentus to direct the intermediate movements of the troops, and Grant, with his indomitable courage that knows no such word as yield. This is my opinion, strengthened by long association with these two distinguished gentlemen."

"In the fall of Vicksburg I' saw Grant's future greatness, and I think he saw it himself. All other enterprises must have appeared easy to him after the capture of Vicksburg."

At the time of Fort Fisher the diary credits the Admi-

At the time of Port Fisher the diary credits the Admi-

At the time of Fort Fisher the diary credits the Admiral with these sentiments:

""" It was not the way I had been accustomed to conduct business with Geas. Grant and Sherman, who, no matter what might have been their superior knowledge about military matters, always deferred to me in all naval affairs.

"But Grant and Sherman differed widely in everything from all others whom I met during the Rebellian. Conscious of their own superior ability, they were willing te admit the existence of ability in others. Always courteous and pleasant, they gained the good will or all the naval officers with whom they were associated during the war, and thus added to their well-carned reputations.

"If Gen. Grant understood one thing better than another it was men, and from his knowledge of them he seldom makes mistakes in his selections.

"This is a high and desirable quality in a commanding general, and Grant is mainly indebted to it for his successes. He almost always put the right man in the right place.

"There was a volunteer officer, but Gen. Grant. As a contract of the contract

cesses. He almost always put the right man in the right place.

"Terry was a volunteer officer, but Gen. Grant, as usual, showed his good judgment in selecting him for the expedition. It was fortunate that he did so, for had he selected a regular officer it would have been said that he did not wish to put volunteers in important commands.

"Mr. Lincoin had the most unlimited confidence in Gen. Grant, and almost always made ample apologies when he undertook to question the latter on any point relating to military movements.

"Gen. Grant maintained the same quiet, unmoved demeanor as he had done at City Point. No one would have supposed that he had now the long-wished-for victory, and that the Rebel capital lay at his feet, or that be grasped the long-coveted prize which was to place him on a higher pinnacle than any man in America yet counsed."